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THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

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TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter Sixteen lines or less will make a square.—Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
One square,	$3.50	$5.50	$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

Poetry.

Gone.

When the place of our abiding
Is known to earth no more,
And the cold world harshly chiding,
Shall repeat our story o'er—
Far beyond their idle guessing,
Far beyond their praise or scorn,
Reeking not their blame or blessing,
Oh, my love, we shall be gone.
"We shall be gone, past night, pass day,
Over the hills and far away."

When the friend whose love hath crowned us
In the life we leave behind,
And were wont to gather round us
With their welcomes warm and kind,
Still our memory brightly keeping
For the sake of long ago,
Shall repair with tender weeping
To our grassy pillow low,
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

They shall ask with pitying wonder,
In their mingled love and pain,
"Shall the links death tore asunder
Never re-unite again?
From the dark sea whither they drifted
To a dim, mysterious shore,
Shall the shadows ne'er be lifted—
Shall they come to us no more?"
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

As the Arab in the desert,
Folds his wandering tent at morn—
As the Indian in the forest
Dims his campfire and is gone—
Is gone, and leaves no traces
Save the ashes smouldering gray—
So from our household places
We shall wander far away;
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
O'er the hills and far away."

Far in the infinite spaces,
Past the broad sweep of the sun,
We shall turn our pilgrim faces
Where the new years are begun.
As the earth grows dim and dimmer,
Where the great Hereafter lies
We shall catch the golden glimmer
Of new stars in other skies:
"We shall be gone, past night, past day,
Over the hills and far away."

Communication.

THE OAKS, Feb. 16, 1860.

Your note, kind friends, was duly received and you are entitled to many thanks. You know it is proverbial that gentlemen *flatter*, and therefore I hesitate quite to credit all your commendations; but if it is indeed true, that my random shots at the follies of the day, are as kindly taken as they are intended, it will embolden me to try again. And you tell me some curiosity is felt as to the authorship of the "Letters." I sadly fear if it were known the interest would cease.—Shall I sketch my portrait? but no; I will e'en try to persuade myself that they would be equally acceptable, whether written by one young and beautiful; or, as is alas! the case, written by one neither very young nor at all beautiful.

My sister says: "I make a deal of fuss over my visit to that *little old Statesville*; tho' Pa says, that whatever it may be now, it *never improved one single bit for twenty years.*" I tell her to remember that she was detained at home by indisposition, and that perhaps I did receive more attention, that my pretty sister was not there to monopolize it. She is younger and handsomer than I,—indeed despite this somewhat unamiable speech she is a little darling; and her sister dearly loves to see the admiration she excites.

Cousin Harry is very anxious for me to make a second visit to your town, and promises to accompany me at any time. You know he was with us a few days, and walked up with us the day we visited the College.—He is a handsome boy of nineteen or twenty, and not easily daunted by ladies' eyes; but we saw so many bright faces at the windows, it was rather to much for his equanimity.—He cleared his throat, took his cap off and replaced it, and for the first time I remember was thoroughly out of countenance. Indeed it is rather a formidable battery to face. He told me on our return, that, from a curtained window, he very distinctly saw a fairy hand extended, and a dainty cambric handkerchief unfolded and waved at him; he said the odor of violets filled all the air. It was in vain I scolded him for his slander, and abused him for his vanity, he averred he was not mistaken, and when I still shook my head—"Well Coz," he said, drawing himself up to his full height, and pushing back the hair from his handsome brow, "it is not so very strange." "No," I said, "nor yet very proper." He has often told the circumstance since, tho' he knows it provokes me; and tho' I remind him that he did not know a lady there.

Night. I have just remembered that this is Valentine's day, and have been rummaging an old escretoire to find some tokens that have not seen the light for a long time. It seems to me they meant more a few years ago than they do now, and were not sent without some real interest on the part of the giver. The first claimed only a smile, the writer was a vain egotistical person, fully possessed with the idea of being perfectly irresistible. To the next I gave a sigh—his after life did not fulfill the promise of his youth. He "looked upon the wine when it was red," and fell—he broke his sister's heart, and in a very short time grief and shame bowed his father's noble form, and made his hair prematurely grey. To my last Valentine I gave a tear. The writer was cut off in his young manhood, with all his glorious hopes and aspirations for this world unfulfilled, tho' he was enabled to yield to the will of God without a murmur.

How vividly my fancy conjures up the scenes of long ago—how "all our sunshine grows strangely dark," and chill, and cold!

It needs no hush of the present,
To call back the still, calm, past,
The slightest summer murmuring,
May be heard thro' the wintry blast.

It is perhaps oftenest in a crowd, in scenes apparently the least calculated to recall them, that the past rises most vividly before me.—My mother, oh my mother! I may never meet another love equal to thine, a care and tenderness as constant and as pervading—as utterly unselfish. Life must henceforth be, not for my own ease or enjoyment, but for the good of others; a warfare with the real and the present. O for a faith which more distinctly realizes that the Cross must first be borne, the Crown is only for those "who are faithful unto death."

Late as it is I hear the door bell ring, and my maid Beckie brings me your little package, which cousin Hal has just brought from the Post-Office. Many thanks to you and the kind donor.

I have been wondering since Beckie left the room, how much she and the rest of our darkies know of the present aspect of affairs North and South. With what interest we watch the papers; and how it chills the heart, and checks its pulsations, when any one in whose judgment we have confidence, predicts the consequences likely to ensue from certain courses of policy. Our sunny land may be desolated,—its fruitful fields laid waste; but woe, woe unto those whose mad fanaticism will have brought it about. Surely, surely, it were better that a mill-stone were hanged about their necks and they were cast into the depths of the sea. The time may come, (I trust it is not yet) when patience and forbearance may cease to be virtues, but woe unto those men by whom the offense cometh.—Then will our boasted and glorious Republic be a by-word and a mocking to the nations of the Old World.

But I must not indulge this train of thought. Let us trust that a wise and merciful Providence will yet bring order out of confusion and that our United Country has yet a high mission to fulfil in the history of the world.

For the present Farewell.

MARY L——.

P. S.—Beckie has just been back again, and after a good deal of hesitation, putting her thimble on and taking it off half a dozen times, and twisting the corner of her apron completely up, she took from her pocket a Valentine she had received this morning.—"Its from Bill, Miss Mary, Mas Harry's waitin boy; and I want you please to read it."—Of course I complied. It was addressed "To Miss Rebeccie L." and contained a number of little devices, to each of which a verse was appended. Beneath a painted ring was written

"Round is the ring which has no end,
So is my love for you my friend."

Beneath a pair of hearts pierced by an immense spear was,

"If you loves I, as I loves you,
No knife shall cut our loves in two."

But the gem of the collection was the following:

She's as fair as a lilly,
And red as a rose,
She has teeth like to pearls,
And a beautiful nose.

My fair maid will doubtless dream to-night, of rings, and hearts, and Cupid's darts—Pleasant dreams to you likewise, Messrs. Editors.

Miscellaneous.

[From the North Carolina University Magazine.]

A Biographical Sketch of the Late James C. Dobbin.

BY JAMES BANKS, ESQ.

The late Hon. James C. Dobbin, the eldest child of John M. and Ahness C. Dobbin, was born in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in the year 1814, and was called after his maternal grandfather, James Cochrane, who represented the Orange District in Congress, during the war of 1812.

His father, John M. Dobbin, was a merchant in Fayetteville for a period of thirty years, and died in 1837 deeply lamented.

At an early age James C. Dobbin was sent to school in his native town, where he rapidly acquired the rudiments of a classical education. He was afterwards sent to the school of Mr. Wm. J. Bingham, in Hillsboro', by whom he was prepared for College. In 1828 he entered the Freshman Class of the University of North Carolina.

While at the University he was distinguished for a prompt and faithful discharge of every duty imposed upon him, as also for a ready and cheerful observance of all the rules and regulations of the institution.

Though much the youngest member of his class, he, during his whole collegiate course, was among the foremost in that honorable field of rivalry, and graduated with high distinction in 1832, in the same class with Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, John H. Haughton, Thomas S. Ashe, and other, now distinguished, gentlemen.

Mr. Dobbin, while at College, was an universal favorite with the students and faculty, and his amiable character and gentlemanly deportment so won upon the affections of the venerable President, Dr. Caldwell, that he has been heard to say in the bosom of his family, "it would gladden his heart to be the father of such a son as James C. Dobbin."

Mr. Dobbin commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Robert Strange, at that time one of the Judges of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and under his guidance devoted two and one half years to the *mastery* of that science which has been denominated 'the perfection of reason.'

During a portion of the time that Mr. D. read law with Judge Strange he was an inmate of his house and member of his family, and thus possessed the advantage of the Judge's oral instruction, and also laid the foundation of that reciprocal esteem and affection which ever remained firm and unalterable, and made them fond companions and bosom friends during life.

Mr. Dobbin was called to the bar in 1835, and having taken an office in Fayetteville, he devoted himself assiduously to the strict and energetic pursuit of his profession. Whether clients called or not he was, during business hours, always *in* his office, and this remarkable regularity was in some measure the foundation of his professional success.

He did not, as too many young lawyers do, select a large circuit in the outset, but wisely husbanded his time and energies for a faithful discharge of chamber practice, and in attendance upon the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Sampson and Robeson. His theory was, 'let a man build up a reputation at home—let it radiate and precede him rather than that he should precede it.' By acting upon this theory, every extension of his circuit more resembled a triumph than an effort to success.

The first capital case in which he appeared was where a negro was indicted in the Superior Court of Cumberland, in 1837, for the killing of another negro. He had the honor to be associated in the defence with the Hon. Robert Strange who had just been elected to the Senate of the United States, and had resigned his seat upon the Bench. In the management of the case Mr. Dobbin displayed great ingenuity, and in his arguments to the jury gave evidence of those peculiar talents that afterwards ranked him among the most successful criminal advocates in North Carolina.

We know of no lawyer's history so encouraging and instructive to the young members of the profession than that of Mr. Dobbin. No accidental circumstance occurred by which he seized on fame by a single effort. No one case can be cited as that which made the man. His practice and reputation daily increased by his faithful discharge of duty. 'He was content to labor and to wait,' and not ashamed to learn from Toomer, Eccles, Strange and Henry, who were the leaders of the Fayetteville bar at that time, but with whom he was so shortly to contend.

He was frequently desired to represent his native county, Cumberland, in the State Legislature, but this he invariably declined, alleging that he was happy and contented in the discharge of his professional duties, and experienced more real joy in the bosom of his family than he could ever expect from the excitement of political life.

In the year 1845, he was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate to represent them in Congress from the Raleigh District. This nomination was unsolicited and unexpected. Considering his youth, his previously retired life, the District and the able men who therein resided, it was an extremely flattering testimonial of that high esteem in which he was held, and after some hesitation he accepted the nomination and entered upon the campaign.

His competitor was his old class mate, John H. Haughton, Esq., an able and talented Whig. Mr. Dobbin was elected by a majority of two thousand votes, though in the previous campaign his democratic predecessor had beaten his whig rival only about three hundred votes.

At the commencement of the Twenty-Ninth Congress Mr. Dobbin was present and had the honor to be placed upon the Committee of Contested Elections, and took an active part in all their deliberations and reports.

In the contested election from Florida, between Cabell and Breckenbrough Mr. Dobbin was of opinion that Cabell was not entitled to his seat, and so voted.

In the New Jersey contested election between Runk and Farlee, he was chairman of the majority committee, and submitted their report. In this case he was active and zealous, and labored to have the matter determined at an early day. For, having satisfied himself that nineteen of the students at the College of New Jersey had a right to vote, he was anxious that justice should be done, and that by declaring that Farlee, democrat, was not entitled to his seat but, that Runk, the whig member, was. A majority of the House finally sustained his views of this case.

Upon the Oregon Question, Mr. Dobbin spoke. He thought the time for 'masterly inactivity' had passed, and that a notice to terminate the joint tenancy should be served upon Great Britain.

On the Public Land Bill, then before Congress, he delivered an able and eloquent speech. He rose above party trammels and said, "I am *opposed* to the policy of *ceding these lands to the States in which they lie*;" that neither justice or any other consideration required it, and appealed to gentlemen to strike that feature from the bill.

In this speech he advocated the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and after an elaborate argument intended to show that it taxed every other branch of industry for the sole purpose for enriching the manufacturer, he proceeded to enforce his positions by reference to the conduct of England, in the following beautiful and characteristic remarks:

"*Mr. Chairman*:—It has fallen to our lot to become actors on the theatre of public life at a most remarkable era in the history of the world. The human mind evincing its mighty and mysterious capabilities is achieving triumphs at once wonderful and sublime. The elements of nature are playthings for it to sport with. Earth, ocean, air, lightning, yield subservient in the hands of genius to minister to the wants, the purposes, the pleasures of man. Science is fast developing to the meanest capacities, the hidden secrets of nature, hitherto unexplored in the researches of philosophy. Education is exerting its mild and refining influence, to elevate and bless the people. The control of electricity is astonishing the world. The power of steam is annihilating distance, and making cities and towns and strangers at once neighbors and friends. Amid these mighty movements in the fields of science, literature and philosophy, the liberal spirit of free government, in its steady and onward progress, is beginning to accomplish much for the amelioration of the condition of the human family, so long the hope of the statesman and philanthropist. The illiberal maxims of bad government, too long supported for false reverence for their antiquity, are beginning to give place to enlightened suggestions of experience. England, the birthplace, is proposing to become the grave of commercial restriction. In that land, whose political doctrines are so often the theme of our denunciation and satire, with all the artillery of landed aristocracy, associated wealth, and party vindictiveness levelled at him, there has appeared a learned, a leading Premier, Sir Robert Peel, who, blending in his character much of the philanthropy of Burke, the bold and matchless eloquence of Chatham, and the patriotism of Hampden, has had the moral courage and magnanimity to proclaim that he can no longer resist the convictions of experience and observation, and that the system of commercial restriction and high protection is wrong, oppressive and should be abandoned. Already, sir, has much been done—already has the British tariff, so long pleaded as the excuse for ours, been radically reformed and in obedience to the persevering demand of an outraged people, we hope that the next gale that crosses the Atlantic will come laden with the tidings of a still greater triumph in the repeal of the corn laws, so oppressive to Englishmen, and injurious to Americans.

"And shall we not reciprocate this liberal spirit? Shall republican America, so boastful of her greatness and freedom, be outstripped in her career in this cause of human rights by monarchical England? No sir, I do not, cannot, and will not believe it. I have an abiding, unshaken, faith in the ultimate triumph of so righteous a cause.

"Mr. Chairman, we may surpass the nations of the earth in science, in arms and in arts; the genius of our people may attract the admiration of mankind—may cause 'beauty and symmetry to live on canvas'—may almost make the marble from the quarry to 'breathe and speak'—may charm the world with elegant attainments in poetry and learning, but much, very much, will be unaccomplished; the beauty of our political escutcheon will still be marred, while Commerce is trammeled, and Agriculture and trade depressed by bad legislation."

At the close of the session he returned to Fayetteville, and prosecuted his legal pursuits with energy and zeal.

On the meeting of Congress he was again in attendance, and on the "Three Million Bill" he delivered an admirable speech, which in its range embraced the "Mexican War," "Wilmot Proviso," and "Extension of Slave Territory," that attracted the attention of the whole country and gave rank to Mr. Dobbin among the ablest debaters in Congress. This speech, which was much praised at the time as an able and thorough vindication of Southern rights upon constitutional grounds, was published in full in the *Congressional Globe*, and to this the reader is referred for specimens of his power of argument, as well as for his graceful and peculiar charm of elocution.

Having served out the term for which he was elected, Mr. Dobbin declined to be a candidate again, and betook himself closely to his profession. His efforts in Congress gave very general satisfaction to his friends and to his constituents, and once more at the bar he added to his former success.

In the Legislature of North Carolina for the session of 1848–'9, Mr. Dobbin occupied a deservedly high position. He was placed upon the judiciary committee, and took a prominent part in all its deliberations.

At this session the philanthropist, Miss Dix, memorialized the Legislature to erect an Asylum for the Insane. The memorial was referred to a select committee, of which John W. Ellis (now Governor of North Carolina,) was chairman, and through him a bill was reported, favorable to the prayer of the memorialist. In the mean time Governor Ellis was elected to the Bench, and having resigned his seat in the Legislature, the Hon. Keneth Rayner moved that the bill introduced by Mr. Ellis be taken up, and that one hundred thousand dollars be appropriated to its erection. This motion Mr. Rayner advocated in a speech of great power, eloquence and beauty, but it was negatived by a vote, ayes 44, noes 66, under circumstances which induced the belief that the bill could not pass.

The amiable and beloved wife of Mr. Dobbin had, a day or two before Mr. Rayner spoke, been committed to her mother earth, and he was not in attendance upon the house. Miss Dix, anxious for the fate of the bill and having confidence in Mr. Dobbin's influence and power before the Legislature, had him waited upon, and *reminded of his wife's request* that he would advocate and support the measure. The appeal could not be withstood, and he promised to try on the coming day.

When the House met Mr. Dobbin was present. The bill had been reconsidered, and was then pending on a motion to appropriate $25,000. Mr. Dobbin proposed a substitute and suggested a plan by which, in four years, the State could raise $85,000, and in advocating this measure he delivered, in the language of the *Raleigh Register*, "one of the most touchingly beautiful efforts," ever heard in the Legislature of the State. The bill was passed almost unanimously.

While we refrain from eulogy, (because of biography,) let us say that *this*, if no other effort, should place Mr. Dobbin in the hearts of all good men, as one who appreciated intellect, and felt deeply for those who by misfortune, accident, chance, or otherwise had lost it. "He prizes life, who knows its value—he prizes intellect, who from experience and the workings of intellect, has made its power known.' These were truisms with Mr. Dobbin. The best monument for any man is that which commemorates his good deeds. The 'Dix Asylum' is Mr. Dobbin's monument! That, if nothing else, shows him to be the patriot and philanthropist.

He was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, in 1852—was the leader of the North Carolina delegation, and after the nomination of Mr. Buchanan had been given up as beyond hope, he made a most gallant effort in behalf of General Pierce, which was followed soon by the adoption as the choice of all the contending parties in this body.

He was elected to the Legislature in that year for the last time—was nominated by the Democratic party, in caucus, for the United States Senate, but not receiving two votes in open session, from Democratic members, his friends had not the numerical force to elect him, and the State from that time until 1854 was represented in the Senate by the Hon. George E. Badger.

In the year 1852, Mr. Dobbin was the State Elector of the Democratic party and attended several meetings to address the people. After the election, he received an invitation from General Pierce to become a member of his Cabinet, and after the inauguration on the fourth of March, 1853, he was chosen by the President for the Navy Department. From that time forward to the incoming of Mr. Buchanan, the history of Mr. Dobbin, as a public man, is the history of the Navy itself. How he bore himself 'in his great office,' is spoken 'trumpet-tongued' throughout the land. Of his energy, his readiness, his decision, his incorruptible integrity, his influence, his administrative capacity, his suggestiveness of mind, his unrivalled success, there are witnesses on sea and land.

None was ever more beloved than he, whether he sat in office disposing or withholding patronage, or in the domestic and social circle, joyously participating in the pleasures of life. He was firm in his purposes, decided in all his convictions of duty, and exact in execution, however painful; yet those who may have fallen under the condemnation of his judgement or his official policy are ready to acknowledge that he was upright in all his aims nor 'set down aught in malice.

Broken in health, he retired from public service with President Pierce, came home to receive the joyous welcome of the State—to be fanned once more by the breezes that he loved—to repose for a time in the sacred retirement of his own chamber, and there to die!

Translated from the French.

An Overruling Providence.

Father Beauregard* had just preached in one of the churches of the capital his beautiful sermon upon Providence, which, like all his other sermons, had drawn together a considerable crowd of auditors. Upon returning home, he had just disrobed himself, in order to rest after his extreme fatigue, when a stranger was announced, desirous to see him. Taking time only to change his dress, he at once presented himself to the unknown visitor, whose manners and appearance denoted him to be an artisan.

'What do you wish, sir?' said the venerable preacher.

'To speak with you a moment,' replied the stranger in a manner so agitated as at once to arrest the attention of Father Beauregard.

'Most willingly,' said the preacher. 'I am ready to listen. Sit down.'

'I have just heard your sermon,' said the artisan.

'Well, I am glad of it, for I have said some things which should not be lost upon either of us.'

'Oh! sir, you have certainly spoken beautifully. Nobody could have done better. You have extolled the benefits of an overruling Providence. But, sir, I do not believe in Providence.—There is no Providence for me. Wait a minute, and judge for yourself. I am a carpenter by trade. I have a wife and three children. We are honest working people who never wronged any one. Inquire about me in my neighborhood, and everybody will tell you that N. is an honest man, getting his living by the sweat of his brow; that he pays his debts; that he does not drink; that he does not play; and that he takes good care of his family.'

'I can easily believe all this, my friend,' interrupted Father Beauregard, much touched by the heartfelt words of his visitor, 'but to what does all this lead, and what connection is there between these details and your unbelief in Providence?"

"You shall hear; yon see before you a man resolved to throw himself into the river?"

"Good heavens!" cried Father Beauregard, justly alarmed at this acknowledgement.—"God preserve you from such a fatal step!—You not only kill the body, but you peril the salvation of your own soul. What has given rise to such a dreadful thought?"

"Sir, I have just met with a heavy loss by the failure of a debtor. I have liabilities which become due on the 30th of this month, and I cannot meet them. It will be the first time my signature has been dishonored, and I cannot bear the idea of this disgrace. It is after having in vain solicited assistance from my friends who would be glad to help me if they could, that I determined to drown myself."

"But, my friend, what will become of your wife, who loves you, your children who need you, if you drown yourself?" The poor man's tears answered to these interrogatories, but he replied, after a moment's pause, "When I am dead the world will take pity on them; I cannot live to see them bear the burden of my shame."

"How was it then, with such a frightful plan as this in contemplation, you came to hear me preach?"

"It was only by chance, sir; I had no intention of doing so. I was in the neighborhood of the church and noticed the crowd entering; mechanically, as it were, I went in with the rest; I asked who was going to preach; they told me a celebrated priest. I remained and heard you through; all you said was very good, very fine, but I was still in the dark; I could see no Providence for me."

"What, to hear my sermon, to come and see me, to confide in me, and yet in all this you do not recognize a Providence?"

For a moment the man was silent, and then replied:

"It is strange, sir, very strange, still I see no way for me to pay my debts."

During this interview the heart of the good priest was deeply moved; he had heard the unhappy man's story, whose manners and language sufficiently attested his veracity.—Without further investigation he resolved at once to act in his behalf.

"Listen, my friend," said he to him; "I believe you to be an honest man, unfortunate through the agency of others, and I wish I could help you out of your trouble. How much money will cover your debts? I am not rich, still I can contribute something towards making up the sum."

"Oh! sir, you are too good! Less than three thousand francs will suffice me."

Father Beauregard rose, opened his secretary, and taking therefrom a hundred louis, returned to the poor artisan, and said: "My friend, here are a hundred louis. I should not have been able to have done this myself, but a few days since the princess Clotilde, after having heard me preach on charity, sent me a large sum of money, begging me to use it for the benefit of the unfortunate, and to distribute it to any whom I should judge worthy of assistance. It has already done much good, softened the ills of many; but my friend, your visit here, at this critical juncture of affairs, is, in my view, a stream of light upon the ways of God to man. Take this money, pay your debts, and believe in an overruling Providence."

Full of surprise, and overwhelming gratitude, the poor carpenter fell on his knees at the feet of the good father; he could not speak a word, but raising his streaming eyes to heaven in a language more powerful than words, expressed the joy of his deliverance.

* Beauregard was a French Jesuit preacher, who died in Germany in 1804.

If you fall into misfortune, disengage yourself as well as you can. Creep through the bushes that have the fewest briars.

Some people use one-half their ingenuity to get into debt, and the other half to avoid paying it.

The Exhaustion of the Soil.

The idea extensively prevails (says the New Orleans Bulletin,) among those who are not in the habit of thinking closely upon any subject, that the soil is inexhaustible; that they may continue to draw from it crop after crop in perpetuity, and it will still continue to yield the precious products that clothe and support man. Yet every farmer knows by experience, whenever he does think of it, that this is far from being the fact. He can call to mind many an "old field," even in this *new* country, that is already "worn out" as the phrase goes, and which will not repay for the labor of cultivating it. It would seem surprising that in the United States, millions of acres of whose virgin soil have never been disturbed by the share of the plowman, there should already appear farms that once yielded bountifully which have become utterly exhausted, and are in consequence worthless. Yet such is the fact. The quantity of land that has been robbed of a portion of its elements, and thereby been made useless, is greater than many people are aware of. Such lands exist in almost every State in the Union, but more especially in the South. In Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, there are great quantities of such worn out lands, and they may be found even in the new and rich States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. There are "old fields," within sight of the Mississippi river, of which the planter and his family and hands have taken leave, gone to find new lands and rich lands, to be subjected in turn to a like process of depletion and exhaustion. In many of the States, the Southern States included, the lands yet tilled in many places yield diminished crops, and every year witnesses a smaller return for the labor spent upon them. The evil is becoming one of great magnitude, and already is extensively prevalent. It is beginning to excite attention, we might say alarm, in many querters, and very justly; for if the same evil process of taking from the soil and returning nothing to it, which has hitherto prevailed almost universally throughout the South and West, and to a considerable extent throughout the whole country, should continue unabated for a few years longer, a large proportion of the soil at present in cultivation would become exhausted and refuse to yield its income!

It appears by the census returns that the wheat lands of Alabama, as well as of other States, have become impoverished to such an extent that the yield per acre has already greatly diminished. The same thing is true of other kinds of crops in many of the States of the Union. The same truth will hold good in reference to cotton and tobacco lands, and the time has fully come when public attention should be every where directed towards the growing evil. The South is a peculiarly agricultural region, and she is therefore peculiarly interested in this subject. Yet hitherto it has never, so to speak, been thought of. When the fields have given out, as they have not unfrequently done, in many quarters and in various, if not all of the Southern States, what has been the practical consequence? Did the owners ever think of replenishing them by artificial means? Not at all. They went to Texas! Or if not to Texas, they moved where the lands were "rich." The old fields, like a traveler robbed of all his "plunder," were left to take care of themselves, and they invited the weeds and briars to come and cover from mortal gaze the cruel spoliations to which they had been so remorselessly subjected!

It must be evident even to the superficial observer that this exhausting process cannot go on forever. The "rich lands," will all be taken up after a while, and what is worse, they will in their turn become poor. And then what? The tides of population have already overflowed the mountains, and joined in the lullaby which the placid Pacific sings to the setting sun. Thenceforward, they must flow back with an ever increasing impetus. The new States will soon be peopled and the rich lands taken up. The people of the "old States" will therefore find the old custom of robbing their lands and running away from them, like a faithless husband who deserts the tried companion of his bosom for some fairer and deceitful coquet, one which will no longer be available. They will have to adopt an entire new policy. They will have to inaugurate the policy of compensation; that is, of returning to the soil the elements which are indispensable to the production of the crops which they require. The philosophy of old and worn out fields is very simple and easily understood. A vegetable production, such as corn or cotton, requires certain elements in the soil for their growth. These elements exist in the soil in limited quantities, and when they have been exhausted by constant repetition of crops, without any return of the elements in question, the soil of course gives out, and crops fail because their elements are no longer found in it. In order to restore to it fertility, these elements must be brought back in various kinds of fertilizers, such as bones, guano, the offal and sewerage of cities, ashes, stable manure, etc., etc. The

subject is exciting great attention in Europe where, though it has been the custom to enrich the lands with fertilizers, it is found that the lands are not equal to the drafts made upon the soil by the crops; and hence additional expedients must be resorted to keep up the crop-yielding properties of the soil. The great German Chemist, Baron Liebeg, the most eminent man living in this department of science, has recently written a letter to some one in England, and which possesses as much interest in this country as it can in that. We subjoin a few paragraphs from it:

"History teaches that not one of all those countries which have produced corn for other lands have remained corn markets, and England has contributed her full share towards rendering unproductive the best lands of the United States, which have supplied her with corn, precisely as old Rome robbed Sardinia, Sicily and the rich lands of the African coast of their fertility.

"I know that the prophets of future evil have at all times been derided by their own generation, but if history and natural law can furnish any ground whatever for a just conclusion, then there is none which stands upon a firmer basis than this: That if the British people do not take the pains to secure the natural conditions of the permanent fertility of their land, if they allow these conditions as hitherto to be squandered, their fields will at no distant day cease to yield their returns of corn and meat. Every man may picture to himself the state of things which will then gradually arise; but it does not belong to the province of natural science to decide the question whether the might and strength and independence of the nation can be maintained when this state of things shall have arisen."

This subject ought to be taken in hand by every Southern Legislature, and measures adopted whereby public attention shall be directed toward the best methods of preventing the gradual exhaustion of the soil, which has been going on ever since the States had an existence. It furnishes a most powerful and cogent reason why every Southern State should have an Agricultural Bureau as a part, and very important part, of its State Government. We trust the Legislature of Louisiana will take early and vigorous action on the subject.

From the Raleigh Register.

The Standard vs. Gen. Leach.

As the Standard censures Gen. Leach for not voting for Mr. McClernand, we call its attention to what a Democratic Journal, the Charleston Mercury, says of Southern Democrats who did vote for Squatter Sovereignty McClernand:

"It was disastrous to the South, that a Black Republican, endorsing Helper's book, should, during two months balloting, stand within three or four votes of being elected Speaker. It was disastrous that, at last an old Consolidation, Tariff, Black Republican is elected; and, more disastrous than all that the great majority of Southern Democrats should have abandoned Mr. Smith and Mr. Bocock and voted for a Squatter Sovereignty Democrat.—The result is not merely that the South was beaten, but that she is demoralized. The Representatives from the South who voted for Mr. McClernand, consented to ignore the rights of the South, and thus made the election of Speaker, so far as the South is concerned, an affair of party ascendency merely. We respect the Americans from the South who disdained to vote for any such a man.

Hon. William Pennington and Henry Clay.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Feb. 1.

Perhaps it would interest some of our readers to know why the election of Pennington, of New Jersey, as Speaker, gave such satisfaction in Lexington. I think it was either in 1845 or 1846, that Henry Clay became embarrassed to such an extent that he had to mortgage Ashland. In the meantime, a movement had been started in New Orleans by some of Mr. Clay's friends, that they would pay his debts and relieve his embarrassments, and Mr. A. H. Trotter, the Agent of the Northern Bank in New Orleans, was sent East to confer with Mr. Clay's friends.

The consequence was that about fifty thousand dollars were subscribed, and the Hon. William Pennington was sent to Kentucky with money, and came to Lexington without scarcely any person knowing him. He walked into the Northern Bank, asked for Mr. Scott, the Cashier of the Bank, and, upon being shown that gentleman, asked if there were not several notes of Mr. Clay's that were due in a few days, and was answered that there were. Mr. Scott was requested to give the whole amount of Mr. Clay's indebtedness,—which was done,—and a draft on one of the New York Banks was handed him, and Mr. Pennington left the Bank with all Mr. Clay's notes paid.

In a few days Mr. Clay came to town to arrange for a renewal of the notes, if possible, and was shown in a side room of the Bank. After sitting a few moments, he asked Mr. Scott if there could be any arrangement to run the notes for a longer time. Mr. Scott looked at Mr. Clay to see if he was not jesting, and finding that he was not, told him that a gentleman from New Jersey had called and paid the whole of his indebtedness. Mr. Clay started when Mr. S. spoke, looked at him a few seconds, burst into tears, and left the Bank overwhelmed. No man ever had such friends. Such, sir, is a brief narrative, an incident in the life of the Speaker elect; and here, sir, where Mr. Clay lived, his personal friends are rejoiced that he has been honored with the Speakership.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.

1 copy one year, if paid in advance,	$2 00;
If paid within 3 months,	2 25;
If paid within 6 months,	2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year,	3 00.

New Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian congregation worshipping in this place are making preparations to build a new Church edifice, which, if completed according to the plan that has been exhibited to us, will be every way worthy the Being whom it is designed to honor, and an ornament to our flourishing town. It will be located in the beautiful grove, near the present edifice, which has for more than a half century been a sanctuary for worshipping the Most High, and now has become too small for the large congregation that on each Sabbath crowd within its walls. The sum of seven thousand dollars has already been subscribed, which will be raised to ten thousand, perhaps, and the masons will commence to lay the foundation in the course of a few weeks—so soon as the season will permit. The edifice is to be surmounted with a steeple—and perhaps, to that will be added a Town Clock.

Do we Need a Town Clock?

We think that every citizen in the place will respond in the affirmative to the above question. Then, why not obtain one? In our opinion, nothing is more indispensable in a town than a Clock, to regulate the hours, and afford system to the social and business affairs of the community. The Colleges and Schools in the place—merchants and mechanics, house-keepers, and all others—feel much the need of a public time-Regulator to guide them in their several relations. The Female College, and especially the new Presbyterian Church, when it shall have been completed, would afford admirable positions to accommodate a Clock—from either point the hours would be conspicuously revealed to every quarter of the town. To our citizens—who have ever shown a generous liberality in matters of public utility—we make an appeal, and ask them to unite and raise a fund to buy a Town Clock. The cost cannot be very large—indeed, not more than such a community can afford.

University Magazine.

The February issue of the above monthly, printed at Chapel Hill, and edited by a corps from the several Literary Societes, is on our table. The contents are very interesting. This No. opens with a Biographical Sketch of the life of the late Hon. JAMES C. DOBBIN, of Fayetteville, by Jas. Banks, Esq., which, we opine, will be perused with melancholy interest by every North Carolinian in the State and out of it, into whose hands it may fall. The sketch is tersely, and no doubt, truthfully written; in which the author manifests his own high appreciation of the private virtues, and public services of Mr. Dobbin. We have made a transfer of this deserved tribute to Mr. Dobbin's memory, into the columns of the Express, thinking that our readers will peruse it with as much pleasure as it afforded us. We knew Mr. Dobbin in youth—watched his course in public life—and, although we differed with him upon the policy of the country—always believed that his actions were influenced by the dictates of an honest heart. The portrait of this distinguished North Carolinian, which ornaments the first page,—no doubt a truthful likeness at the time it was taken—though differing much from *our* recollection of him—is a valuable keep-sake for sorrowing friends.

Several other articles abound in this Magazine, possessing much of interest. Subscription price $2 a year; address Editors University Magazine, Chapel Hill, N. C.

A Bank.

If the Bank of North Carolina should refuse to locate a Branch at Statesville—which we believe it will not—proposals have been made by two Banking institutions in South Carolina to establish Agencies in Statesville, and upon the say-so of our business men it would be done forthwith. The business importance of this place and section, has attracted the favorable consideration of our Southern neighbors, who are anxious to occupy a field which is so promising of benefits for invested capital. The tax ($500) will amount to a mere trifle compared with the profits that would be derived from banking-operations in the place, predicated as they would be upon a rapidly increasing trade, and a large extent of country that would naturally seek this point for accommodations in the way of discounts and to buy exchange.

The merchants of Statesville required the past year about $70,000 of exchange to meet foreign obligation, which, at one percent., the usual rate charged by North Carolina Banks, sums up $700. The neighboring towns and country stores pay $700 more.—But this demand will augment with each revolving year, by the growth and trade of the Town and country—if the two Railroads that have been built and projected, might render any material aid in developing the resources and wealth of this portion of the State

The discount upon bills to lift the products that will be sold in this market and purchased by dealers for exportation, would be no inconsiderable sum.

In short there is no other point in the State, now without Banking facilities, which offers so many inducements for profitable operations. And yet there is a possibility that a *South Carolina* institution may be the lucky one to come and occupy the field.

The British Reviews.

We have received from the American publishers of these Reviews, Leonard, Scott & Co. of New York, "The Edinburg Review" for January, 1860. It is a capital issue. For terms, see advertisment on last page.

Books! Books!

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Messrs. Burke & Stewart, Salisbury, extensive dealers in Books, Stationary, &c.—Send them your orders or go buy of them—Books! Books!

Charlotte and Statesville Railroad.

The Surveyors reached this place on Saturday last, having completed a survey of the route for the section of the A. T. & O. R. R., between Charlotte and Statesville. They report, that the Road will be about 46 miles in length, and can be built more cheaply than any Railroad of the same length has been constructed in the State. Five or six contractors have gone to work on the lower end in Mecklenburg, where stock has been freely taken.

Will the citizens of Iredell, be backward any longer in subscribing the necessary amount of Stock that may be required in order to let out the contracts in this county? We hope not.

The New Judges.

The Governor and his Council of State have appointed J. W. Osborne, Esq., of Charlotte, to fill the vacancy on the Superior Court Bench, vacated by the resignation of Judge Caldwell, and George Howard, Esq., of Wilson, was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Manly to the Supreme Court bench.

Messrs. Osborne and Howard were once Whigs.

Personal.

We had the pleasure of a pop-call from our friend, PENNINGTON, of the *Newbern Progress*, on Monday last. Mr. P. was looking remarkably fine—as he always appears, and in excellent spirits withal. We were pleased to learn from him, that the "Progress," is *progressing* at a rapid rate, as it deserves to. Mr. Pennington, having found a better-half in Iredell, a few years ago, makes his friends of the up-country a visit now and then, and we are ever pleased to behold his manly and cheerful countenance.

"The Slave-Holder Abroad,"

Is the title of a volume containing 500 pages, a copy of which has been placed on our table by Messrs. Burke and Stewart, Book-Sellers, Salisbury. It cantains a "History of *Billy Buck's* visit with his Master to England—in a series of letters from Dr. Pleasant Jones to Maj. Joseph Jones, of Georgia." The volume we infer, from the cursory perusal we have found time to give it pages, is designed for an off-set to "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In it the social position and morality of the English people, is contrasted forcibly with society in the Southern States of America—much to the disparagement of the former, and we think justly. The peasantry of England are proved as being more enslaved than are the negroes in the South, and their position and condition much worse every way. The "Crime of England" occupies a large portion of the work.

Published by Lippincott & Co., Phila., and for sale by Burke & Stewart, Salisbury—for $1 50 free of postage.

Arms Received.

The "Iredell Blues" have received from the Governor of the State, forty rifled muskets with sword bayonets, they are of the latest patent. We hope that no occasion will ever arise, requiring their use against any portion of the people of the United States.

☞ The County Court for Iredell, is in session at Statesville, this week.

☞ We learn from the Charlotte *Democrat* that iron-rails have been received at Wilmington for fifty miles of the W. & C. Railroad, west of Charlotte, and that track-laying will commence the fore part of April. The cost of the iron was $44 per ton, which included duty, freight, insurance, etc.

Southern Field and Fireside.

We will publish the Prospectus of this popular Literary Southern Journal, next week. It is issued in Augusta, Ga., by James Gardner, price $2 a year.

Patent Office Seeds.

We are requested to state that there are no seeds to be distributed from the Patent Office this year, Congress having failed to make any appropriation for that purpose.

Whig Meeting in Iredell.

At a meeting of the Whigs and Americans of Iredell, held at the Court House, in Statesville, on Saturday, the 14th of February:

On motion, Capt. J S Allison was called to the Chair, and G H White requested to act as Secretary. L Q Sharpe, Esq., briefly explained the object of the meeting, and moved that the Chair appoint a Committee of three to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, whereupon the Chair appointed Messrs. L Q Sharpe, E M Campbell and E B Drake, who, after retiring, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we, the Whigs of Iredell county, heartily approve of the course pursued in the Congress of the United States by our representative, Gen J M Leach, and all those who acted with him.

Resolved, That we are for the Union and the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws as they now exist.

Resolved, That Abolition and Secession are but milder terms for treason against the United States; and ought to be discountenanced by all true patriots.

Resolved, That we approve of the Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 22d inst., and pledge ourselves to heartily support the nominee of the same for Governor.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint forty delegates to attend said Convention.

Statesville.—L Q Sharpe, Col A Mitchell, J W Woodward, F D Stockton, E B Drake, Dr W M Campbell, Dr H Kelly, Capt A K Simonton, R H Hill, Esq., Col F A Allison, R R White, Esq., Capt J A Davidson, Thos Woods, A. R. Laurence.

Hall's.—Dr J R B Adams, Portland Gay, Esq.

Olin.—Dr. Hugh Hill, Perry Tomlin, Esq., Henry L Gill.

Williamsburg.—John H Dalton, A B F Gaither, Esq., Henry S Fost, Amos Gaither, Esq.

Sharpe's.—J W Williams, Esq., Azel Dickens.

Holland's.—Wm H Barnsley, R S Lawrance.

Liberty-Hill.—Abner Feimster, R M Johnson, Thos A James, Esq., W. H. Haynes.

Watt's.—L W Morrison, Col. J S Watts.

Cook's.—J W Kerr, Esq., Edwin Falls. J W Brawly, J L Wallace, James Young, J F Johnston.

Reid's.—Moses A White, R R Templeton, W J Brawley, G F Davidson, R J McDowell, J Harris, R E Johnston, J C Hargrave.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the delegation.

On motion, it was ordered that the proceedings by published in the Iredell Express.

J. S. ALLISON, *Ch'n.*
G. H. WHITE, *Sec'y.*

☞ In order to afford the young gentlemen in our office an opportunity to attend the Railroad Celebration at Newton, our paper has been issued a day in advance.

Congress.

On the 18th the death of Mr. Broderick, late Senator from California, was announced in the Senate, and eulogies pronounced upon him.

On the same day the House voted for printer, but no election was had. Defrees, the Black Republican candidate, lacked several votes of an election. This is the man who is reported to have obtained his nomination at the hands of the black Republicans, by offering to give them half his profits for electioneering purposes. A few of the black Republicans, who have some conscience, refuse on this account to vote for him.

Senator Broderick's death was also announced in the House, and after the usual eulogies the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—The Kansas Wyandotte Constitution was presented.

Mr. Seward moved to refer it to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Brown moved a resolution instructing the Committee to inquire if the laws had been strictly complied with.

Mr. Doolittle moved to instruct the Committee to report for immediate admission.

Mr. Pugh opposed Brown's resolution on the ground that Congress had not made an appropriation for taking the census.

Prior to the decision, a bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes under the denomination of $20 came up, but was subsequently postponed.

Mr. Fitch reported a bill establishing a government printing bureau, which ordered to be printed.

Brown's resolutions relative to the rights of States and Territories, was discussed by Hale and Toombs. No action. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The special committee on printing was authorized to report.

No election of Printer.

The Postal bill passed as it came from the Senate, with the exception of the franking privilege. The bill therefore goes back to the Senate, with the franking amendment rejected by a two-thirds vote. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—The Senate receded from the abolition of the Franking Privilege amendment, and passed the Postal Bill by nearly a unanimous vote.—The bill has since been signed by the President and is now a law.

A resolution was adopted, authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to arrest Sanborn, John Brown, Jr., and Redpath, for contempt in refusing to obey the summons of the Investing Committee.

After passing the Postal Bill, the Senate took up a bill to abolish the Franking Privilege, which, after a long debate, passed. The bill cuts off all franking after the 15th of April, with the exception of those to whom the privilege is granted by name. Only Messrs. Hemphill and Williamson voted against it.

HOUSE.—Three ballots were eaken for Printer, Defrees lacking one vote of an election.

Various bills were introduced, and various subjects, including the French Spoliation, Tariff, Interdiction of Polygamy in Utah, Pensions of the Soldiers of the war of 1812, and the admission of Kansas. Mr. Pryor's resolution passed, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of action, with the view to procure a reduction of foreign duties on tobacco.

Conviction of Stevens.

The trial of Stevens, the Harper's Ferry conspirator, was concluded at Charlestown, Va., on Saturday last. After the examination of witnesses had been concluded, during which Mr. Senott, the Boston lawyer, became very angry because the Judge admitted some testimony which he thought was improper, the case was argued by the counsel.

Mr. Harding made the opening argument, though he remarked that he scarcely deemed it necessary to argue the case. His speech, indeed, was rather political than otherwise, and the question of the dissolution of the Union claimed more attention from Mr. Harding than the prisoner at the bar. He denounced, as a falsehood and libel, the assertion of Capt. Brown, that he was to receive aid from the laboring classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and to the State, and referred to their action in putting down the invaders of their soil.

After an eloquent reference to the American Flag, Mr. Harding concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law by their verdict. He called the prisoner a blood thirsty villain and wretch, charging that he was worse than Brown. He concluded at 12 o'clock, having occupied about one hour in the delivery of his address.

Mr. Senott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech for the prisoner, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Hunter then arose on the part of the Commonwealth, and for more than an hour enchained the attention of the Court in one of the most powerful arguments ever delivered in the Court room. He took up every position of the counsel for the defence, and replied to them with telling effect. He said he had no confidence in the Union meetings in the North, and said he thought that the invasion had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of 18,000,000 of freemen in the North, and declared that the South was prepared for any emergency. He concluded his argument at 10 o'clock, and after some time spent in drawing up instructions by the counsel, the case was submitted to the jury at 4 o'clock, who immediately retired, and after an absence of 15 minutes returned with a verdict of guilty against the prisoner on all the counts charged in the indictment. The prisoner received the verdict with the most perfect indifference, and smiled at the announcement.

Conviction of Hazlett.

The testimony for the defence in case of Hazlett, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, was closed on Thursday last, and the Court adjourned till Friday to give the counsel time to prepare their arguments. The testimony given on Thursday morning bore strongly against the defence.

The following dispatch from Charlestown, Friday, gives an account of the closing of the trial and conviction of Hazlett:

The attendance at court was very large, in account of the close of the case of the Commonwealth vs. Hazlett. The argument of the case commenced at half-past nine o'clock, Mr. Harding opening for the State. He spoke for an hour and a half, with considerable ability and force. He was followed by Lawson Botts, Esq., who spoke for two hours, enchaining the attention of the crowded court-room by an able and ingenious argument in behalf of his client. He pointed out many discrepancies in the testimony of various witnesses for the State, claiming it had not made a clear case, and charging the jury with their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of a doubt. Mr. Botts concluded his argument at one o'clock, when a recess of half an hour was taken.

Mr. Green commenced the closing argument for the defence at half-past one and closed at half-past four, having occupied three hours in the delivery of his speech. The case of the prisoner was presented in the best possible light, and it is the general opinion that Mr. Green's effort was the ablest argument made since the commencement of the Harper's Ferry trials.

Mr. Hunter closed for the Commonwealth, speaking nearly three hours, closing after seven o'clock. The speech of Mr. Hunter was listened to with much attention, and was one of great ability. Indeed each of the counsel seemed to have made every preparation, and all the speeches were of a high order of ability.

After the concluding argument for the State the jury were directed to go to their room at the hotel, and court adjourned for the day.

SATURDAY MORNING.—The jury came into court at half-past nine o'clock, and the clerk propounded the question whether they had agreed upon a verdict, to which the foreman responded they had. The prisoner was then sent for and brought into court. The verdict of the jury was then announced, which was "guilty of murder in the first degree." The prisoner received the verdict with the same indifference that has characterized his conduct throughout the trial.

On Tuesday last Judge Kenny sentenced both Stevens and Hazlett to be hung on the 16th of March. They both made some remarks on the occasion, in which they accused some of the witnesses of testifying falsely. Hazlett returned thanks to his counsel, Messrs. Botts and Green and declared that they had done more in his behalf than Northern counsel could possibly have done. The sentence of the Judge was very affecting.

Another Destructive Fire in Elizabeth City, North Carolina.

Another fire occurred in Elizabeth City on Tuesday night, which was more destructive than any which has preceded it. Forty houses were burned, and the loss is estimated at $40,000.

The principal losers were T R Cobb, Cornelius Trueblood, W W Burgess, C W Kellinger, Mrs. Guirken, Wm Laboyteaux, Thos Shannon, Thomas Gatkins, and Pool & Wheeler. Several of the buildings were new, having just been completed. The Norfolk Argus says:

"The fire broke out at 2 A. M., Tuesday, in a new warehouse, belonging to Mr. Cobb, and raged for hours with great violence, the flames sweeping onward on both sides of the thoroughfare, rendered furious by a strong breeze blowing at the time, and meeting across the street, formed an immense fiery arch, above which they towered and flashed fiercely. The scene was grand and awful, and the excitement of the multitude that witnessed the destructive conflagration was increased by a fear that the whole town would be swept away. By this dread visitation to that pleasant town, many persons are thrown out of employment, a number of families are deprived of shelter and means of support, and an immense loss has been incurred by individuals and the corporation at large. This sad calamity, which has so quickly followed another in the same town, and which we chronicled last year, is again declared to be the fiendish work of some heartless incendiary. The torch was applied at the dead hour of the night, the place selected to kindle the devouring flame being the first story of a new warehouse, just completed, and stocked with goods by an enterprising citizen.

Virginia and Iowa.

Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, sent a message to the Legislature of that State on Monday last, setting forth at some length the bad conduct of the Governor of Iowa in refusing to surrender Barclay Coppic, one of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, and in giving the said Coppic such information as to the demand for him as to enable him to escape. Gov. L. argues the question with much force, showing clearly that the Governor of Iowa has deliberately refused to give up, on just and proper demand, the said Barclay Coppic. The Governor of Iowa placed his refusal to surrender the criminal on the ground that the papers on which the demand was based were not entirely regular, but he admitted that his objection to the papers were "*technical!*" Gov. Letcher charges and proves that the Governor of Iowa not only "shielded Coppic from justice on frivolous pretexts," but gave him notice to make his escape!

Gov. Letcher quotes from the recent address of the Governor of Iowa, showing clearly that "his feelings and sympathies are warmly enlisted on the side of John Brown and his criminal associates!" The Governor dwells in strong terms on this state of feeling in Iowa, as shown by the Governor of that State, and adds—

"We must meet this spirit of aggression upon the slaveholding States, sternly and resolutely, and to this end union and harmony is indispensable to success. We must have a united South. Necessity, and duty to ourselves and those who are identified with us in interest and sympathy, alike demand it."

The Opening of Parliament.—Speech of Queen Victoria.

Parliament was opened by Queen Victoria on the 24th ult. The following is the speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen:*—With great satisfaction I again meet you in Parliament, and have recourse to your assistance and advice. My relations with foreign powers continue on friendly and satisfactory footings. At the close of last session I informed you that overtures had been made me to ascertain whether, if a Conference should be held by the Great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, and that a Plenipotentiary would be sent by me to assist in such conference. I have since received a formal invitation from the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of the French to send a Plenipotentiary to a Congress to consist of representatives of the eight powers who were parties of the treaty of Vienna, the objects of such Congress being stated to be to receive communication of the treaties concluded at Zurich, and deliberate (associating with the above Powers the Courts of Rome, Sardinia and Sicily,) on the means best adapted for the pacification of Italy, and for placing its prosperity on a solid and durable basis. Desirous at all times to concur in proceedings having for their object the maintenance of peace, I accept the invitation, but at the same time made known that in such Congress I should steadily maintain the principle that no external force should be employed to impose upon the people of Italy any particular Government or Constitution. Circumstances have arrived which have led to the postponement of the Congress without any day having been fixed for a meeting. But, whether in Congress, or in separate negotiation, I shall endeavor to obtain for the people of Italy freedom from foreign interference, by force of arms, in their internal concerns, and I trust that the affairs of the Italian Peninsula may be peacefully and satisfactorily settled. Papers on the subject will soon be laid before you.

I am in communication with the Emperor of France with a view to extend commercial intercouse between the two countries, and thus draw closer the bonds of friendly alliance between them.

A dispute having arisen between Spain and Morocco, I endeavored by friendly means to prevent a rupture, but regret to say without success.—Papers on this subject will be laid before you.

My Plenipotentiary, and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French, having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Pei-ho River, in order to repair to Pekin to exchange in that city ratifications of the treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the 56th clause of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted. The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but after sustaining a severe loss, they were compelled to retire. I am preparing in concert and co-operating with the Emperor of the French in an expedition intended to compel redress, and the fulfillment of the stipulations in the treaty. It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force. I have directed that papers on the subject be laid before you.

An unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the Island of San Juan, between Vancouver's Island and the mainland, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. But the collision has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of my naval officers on the spot, and by the equitable and conciliatory provisions and arrangements proposed on this matter by the Government of the United States. I trust that the question of boundary out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manner comformable with justice of the two countries, and defined by the first article of the treaty of 1846. The last embers of the disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished. My Viceroy has made peaceful progress through the districts which had been the principal scene of disorder, and by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity, my authority has been everywhere solidly, and I trust permanently, established.

I have received from the Viceroy a most gratifying account of the loyalty of my East Indian subjects, and of the good feeling evinced by the native chiefs and the great landholders of the country. The attention of the government in India has been directed to the development of the internal resources of the country, and I am glad to inform you that an improvement has taken place in its financial prospects. I have concluded a treaty with Japan, and a treaty regarding boundaries with the republic of Guatamala. I have directed that the treaties shall be laid before you."

The remainder of the speech was devoted to local matters of interest. The public revenue is pronounced in a satisfactory condition. The estimates have been prepared with a view of the placing the army and navy and the defences of the country upon an efficient footing. The volunteer movement is referred to with pride and gratification. A reform bill and other legislative measures are promised, and the speech winds up with an expression of gratitude for the general prosperity which prevails.

From the London Times.

Destruction by Fire of the Royal Castle of Denmark.

It has been briefly mentioned by telegraph, that the palace of Fredericksberg in Denmark, has been destroyed by fire. There are two royal residences in Denmark which bear nearly the same name The one, close to Copenhagen, is Fredericksberg, built in the 18th century by Frederick IV., in the Italian style, and afterwards enlarged by Christian VI., and from the balcony of which there is a magnificent view over the city, the Sound, and the coasts of Sweden The other palace, that of Fredericksberg, which has just been destroyed, was five miles from Copenhagen, and was the Pantheon of the glories of Denmark. It was divided into three parts, seperated from each other by fortified fosses. The principal edifice had four stories with handsome towers and pinnacles It had vast cellars extending under water, for the chateau stood on an island in a lake but they were built so substantially that no dampness could penetrate. What more particularly attracted the attention of strangers visiting this place, was the chapel, situated in the left wing, and embellished with sculpture, and the most exquisite carvings in wood King Christian the Fourth, himself turned several of the arabesques and flowers in ivory found there The altar was a masterpiece of workmanship, and had no less than 150 kilegrams of silver employed on it. Over the gallery stood an escutcheon with the arms of Denmark, surrounded by those of the Knights still living of the orders of the Elephant and Dannebrog. In an adjoining hall were the escutcheons of the deceased Knights, and among them that of Napoleon I. The hall of the knights, one of the largest in Europe, being not less than 150 feet long, was all of marble; its handsome mantlepiece had been unfortunately injured by the Swedes during the wars. The ceiling was ornamented with innumerable figures, groups, and symbolical and emblematical representations of all kinds, intermingled with sentences in the Latin, Danish and German languages. It was a real theatrum mundi, and twenty-six artists were employed on it for seven years. The portrait gallery was unique of its kind, and of great value for the history of Denmark.—Each sovereign had a space reserved for him, and round him were grouped the members of his family, ministers, and all who had made themselves conspicuous under his reign. In the collection were portraits of the astronomer, Tycho Brahe, the poet Helberg, the historian Suhm, and numerous others—The portraits of Struense and the unfortunate Queen Mathilda were not suspended in the gallery, but visitors were shown the words, 'O, God, keep me innocent!' which the Queen had cut on one of the windows with a diamond ring Fredericksburg was as has been above mentioned, situated in the middle of a lake, a site expressly chosen by Christian IV., who was an experienced sailer, and one of the most popular kings ever known in that country. It was his favorite place of residence. The courtiers laughed at the idea of building a palace in such a spot, but the King paid no attention to their remarks, and by the aid of English architects and workmen, whom he procured for the purpose, succeeded in carrying out all his plans successfully, and completing a magnificent pile of building.

Sarza.

We had long supposed this celebrated drug, had come to be an exploded humbug, but we are assured by those skilled in the healing art, that not the Sarsaparilla itself is to be blamed for this conclusion, but the miserable worthless preparations of it, that have been palmed off upon the community—preparations which contain about as much of its virtues as they do of gold dust. It is a commercial fact that almost all of the Sarsaparilla gathered in the world, is consumed in the old countries of Europe, where the science of medicine, has reached its highest perfection, and where they know the best what to employ for the mastery of disease. Hence we are glad to find that we are now to have a compound of this excellent alternative, which can be relied on, and our community will not need be assured, that anything DOCT. AYER makes, is worthy of their confidence. He has been for years engaged in eliminating this remedy (see advertising columns) designing to make it his "*chef d'ouvre*" which should add the crowning glory to his already enviable reputation.—*American Cult, New York.*

Money Recovered from a Human Stomach.

At the residence of W. P. Reaves, in Shelby county, Tenn. on Friday night the 3d inst., Mr. R. J. Fullerton was robbed of $120 in bank bills—one of the denomination of $100 and two $10. A man named A. Phillips was accused of the robbery, and upon being arrested was seen to swallow the bills. Dr. Pryor was at once called in and administered ipecacuanha, whereupon the bills were speedily brought to light. Phillips was committed to the Raleigh jail to answer the charge of stealing.

Singularly Bold and Successful Swindling.

A family named Henderson, from Georgia, bound for Texas, we learn, camped near the Montgomery and West Point Railroad depot, in this city, a few days since. Mr. Henderson returned to Georgia Monday last to attend to some business. During the day, a man oppeared in the camp, and told Mrs. Henderson her husband had bought a negro, and had sent him to her to receive $500. Mrs. H. hesitated, when the man accurately described the trunk containing the money, saying that it was contained in a little box. Upon this statement, Mrs. H. handed him $500. In a few minutes, another man came and soid that $200 more was required to complete the purchase. This Mrs. H. also paid, the man promising that the negro or the $700 should be delivered to her at 7 o'clock, p. m., which promise was, of course, made to be broken. She had not heard of the swindlers at last accounts; and her husband had not returned from Georgia.—*Montgomery Mail.*

Markets

Statesville Market—Feb. 24, 1860.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.]

Bacon	0 12 @0 12½	Feathers	0 35 @0 40
Beef	0 4½@0 5½	Flour	4 50 @5 00
Beeswax	0 25 @0 30	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @0 18	Hides, dry	0 15
Coffee	0 14 @0 16½	Green	0 06
Candles,		Lard	0 11 @0 12
Tallow	0 20	Linseyed	0 30 @0 35
Adaman-		Molasses	0 40 @0 65
tine	0 30 @0 35	Nails	0 06 @0 07
Corn	0 65 @0 70	Peas	0 65 @0 75
Chickens	0 10 @0 12	Rags	0 03
Dried Apples,		Rice	0 06
peeled	0 03½	Salt	2 75 @3 00
Dried Peaches,		Sugar	0 10 @0 12
peeled	0 10	Loaf	0 16 @0 18
unpeeled	0 03½	Tallow	0 10 @0 12
Eggs, doz	0 12	Wheat	0 90 @1 00

Charlotte Market—Feb. 20, 1860.

Bacon,		Rye	0 00 @0 00
Hams	0 0 12½@0 00	Peas	0 80 @0 85
Sides	0 11 @0 11½	Beans,	
Hog	0 10¼@0 11	white	0 75
Beeswax	0 25 @0 28	Oats	0 60 @0 65
Butter	0 12½@0 15	Meal	0 85 @0 90
Candles,		Hides,	
Adaman-		Dry	0 12 @0 12½
tine	0 25 @0 30	Green	0 06 @0 06¼
Sperm	0 40	Iron,	
Coffee,		Comm.	0 04 @0 05
Rio	0 14 @0 15	Rolled	0 05 @0 05½
Laguira	0 17 @0 00	Lard	0 12½@0 13
Java	0 00 @0 20	Molasses,	
Cotton,		N. O.	0 70 @0 75
Fair to		Su. Ho.	0 50 @0 60
good	0 10 @0 10¼	W. I.	0 00 @0 40
Ordin to		Nails	0 05 @0 06
mid.	0 09 @0 09¾	Salt, sck.	1 75 @1 80
Flour,		Spirits,	
Ex sup.		Ryewh	0 75 @0 00
in bbls	6 25 @6 50	N. C.	0 55 @0 62
In bags	3 10 @3 15	Ap. Br.	0 60 @0 00
Superfi.	3 00 @0 00	Peach	0 75 @1 00
Fine	0 00 @0 00	Sugars,	
Grain,		N. Orl.	0 10 @0 12½
Wheat	1 25 @1 30	Loaf	0 14 @0 15
Corn	0 90 @0 92		

Salisbury Market—Feb. 21 1860.

Apples,		Molasses,	
Dried	0 50 @1 00	Cuba	0 40 @0 45
Bacon	0 11½@0 12½	N. Orl.	0 65 @0 70
Beeswax	0 20 @0 25	Musco.	0 45 @0 50
Candles,		Nails cut	0 05½@0 06
Adaman-		Oats	0 40 @0 50
tine	0 23 @0 30	Oils,	
Coffee,		Tanners	0 50 @0 00
Rio	0 12½@0 14	Rags, ℔	0 2½
Java	0 17 @0 22½	Salt, sck.	2 00 @2 00
Cotton	0 10 @0 11	Sugar,	
Corn	0 75 @0 80	Brown	0 08 @0 10
Meal	0 75 @0 80	Crush	0 12 @0 15
Feathers	0 30 @0 35	Clar.	0 11 @0 12
Flour,		Tallow	0 10 @0 12
℔ bbl.	5 75 @5 90	Wheat,	
℔ sack	2 20 @2 90	White	1 25 @1 30
Iron, bar	0 05	Red	0 85 @1 00
Lard	0 11 @0 12	Wool	0 25 @0 30

Wilmington Market—Feb. 16, 1860.

Reported expressly for the Express, by W. H. MCRARY & CO., *Commission Merchants.*

Bacon	0 00 @0 14	No 3	9 50 @11
Sides	00 @0 12	Bagging,	12 @0 00
Shoulders	00 @ 10	Rope	6½@8
Pork, mess	$17 50	Glue	12½@ 17
Lard	0 13 @0 00	Gunny	0 10 @0
Beeswax	0 31 @0 32	Grain,	
Coffee,		Corn	0 80 @0 00
Rio	0 11¾@0 12½	Wheat	0 00 @0 00
Laguira	0 13 @0 14	Oats	0 55 @0 00
Java	0 16 @0 18	S. Tur.	40½@0 00
Cotton, mid.	10¼	Rice	04@0 00
Fair do	10½@0 00	Salt, sack	0 00@2 00
good do	0 10½@0 10¾	Liverp.	2 25
Feathers	0 55 @0 00	Sugars,	
Flour,		N. O.	0 08 @0 09
Family	0 00 @6 25	Crush	0 09 @0 10
Super.	0 00 @6 00	Flaxseed	1 35 @0 00
Lime	00 @1 10	Irish Potatoes,	
Plaster, in bbls.	1 50	℔ bbl	0 00@2 00
Cement	2 50	Guano, Peruvian, under 1 ton ℔	3¼
Molasses		1 ton & under 5,	
Cuba	0 24 @0 25	℔ ton.	$60 00
N. O.	0 00 @0 00	Adamantine Candles	
Mullets	6 50@8 00		20@25
Mackerel	18 @20		
No 2	14@16	Herring	$3,50@5,00

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART

ARE prepared to furnish any body with any Books that may be wanted, at short notice. They have all kinds, on the most reasonable terms, together with a large lot of **Wall Paper**, Writing paper, Inks, and Stationary generally.

TEACHERS will find it to their advantage to send them their orders. In fact any Book you may want, can be had at Burke & Stewart's Wholesale & Retail Book Store, Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Send and get a Catalogue of their Books. BURKE & STEWART,

Feb 24 60 12:tf Salisbury, N. C.

WHEAT!

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS

OF GOOD WHEAT!

FOR which the HIGHEST market price will be paid—IN CASH.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Feb. 21, 1860. 12-tf.

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

FOUND.

A sum of money, which the owner can obtain by describing the same, on application at this office.

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:tf J. W. STOCKTON.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OF TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

S. J. Rickert, Statesville. King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haivland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

SIMONTON HOUSE.

Statesville, N. C.

A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,

Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us--and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK

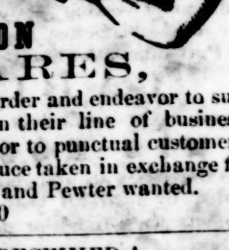
ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than the Lowest!

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of



TIN

AND

SHEET IRON

WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,

Fresh Clover Seed and

Orchard Grass Seed

at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

Feb 17 60 11:tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Old and well Known Establishment of

DRUCKER & HEILBRUN,

in Charlotte, have opened this day a Branch of their Business in

STATESVILLE,

under the Firm and Style of

J. RINTELS & CO.

WE would respectfully inform the Citizens of Statesville, and of the County and the neighbouring counties, that we have taken the Store formerly occupied by MESSRS. REESE & STIREWALT, on College Avenue, and have opened an entire New Stock of

GOODS,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

Hardware,

HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS,

GROCERIES

and every thing else usually kept and to be found in such an Establishment.

Our facilities in purchasing Goods will enable us to sell Goods at a considerable less figure, than the Citizens of this vicinity are in the habit of buying. We therefore invite the public to examine our Stock. We are determined to sell our Goods at

CHARLOTTE CASH PRICES,

and accordingly hope to receive a large share of Public Patronage.

J. RINTELS & CO.

Statesville, Feb 8 1860 11:tf

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1860.

RIBBONS,

MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

Importers and Jobbers of

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS & SATINS

Velvets, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers,

STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &c.

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.

Baltimore, Md.

Offer a Stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness.

Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

TERMS, 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, par funds. Feb 17, 3m

MADE for SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITERS

ALSO

COMMON SHOES:

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,

MEN'S SHOES,

Manufactured by C. M. & G LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON,

Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:tf

SADDLES!

SADDLES! SADDLES!

JUST received the Best and Cheapest SADDLES ever offered in Statesville.

Call and examine for yourselves, at WALLACE & ELIAS' New Store, next to the Express Office. 11:tf

HOUSES and LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, offers for sale in the town of Statesville, a good

Two-Story Store House

and Lot, the House 30 X 40 feet, two-stories high, Ware Room 12 X 40 feet, Counting and Bed room, two fire places. A good bargain can be had and possession at any time, by applying to the subscriber.

I have, also, a good

Dwelling House and Lot

to Sell or Rent, the lot contains 5 acres, the House is newly painted outside and in, a good Kitchen and all necessary out buildings, and a well of good water on the lot.

Any person wishing a desirable residence in this place, will do well to call soon and examine the property.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Feb 13, 1860 11:tf

State of North Carolina, WILKES County. In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

Amos Ladd & wife, vs Henry Chambers and others.

In this case, George Sparkes, will take notice, to appear, plead or demur in said case, at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of March next—else said case will be heard ex-parte, and judgment pro-confesso, entered against him in said case. Ordered that this case be published for six weeks in the Iredell Express.

Wilkesboro', N. C., at Office, this 8 day of February, 1860. JAMES CALLOWAY,

11:6w pr fee $6 C. M. E.

State of North Carolina, WILKES County. In Equity. To Spring Term, 1860.

Caleb Minton, vs J. M MacPherson and others.

In this case, J. M. MacPherson and wife Mary, and her daughter Rebecca Jane Wellborn, will take notice to appear, plead or demur in said case, at the next Court of Equity to be held for said County, at the Court-House in Wilkesboro', on the 3d Monday of March next—else said case will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro-confesso entered against them in said case. Ordered that this case be published for six weeks in the Iredell Express.

Wilkesboro', N. C., at Office, this 8th day of February, 1860.

JAMES CALLOWAY, C. M. E.

11:6w pr fee $6

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT**, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '60 6:tf

Wanted. 5,000 ℔ Beeswax. 10,000 ℔ Dried Fruit.

Oct. 21. T. H. McRORIE.

WHEAT WANTED.

WE wish to purchase **5000 bushels of Good WHEAT**, for which we will pay the highest Market price in *CASH*.

J. A. & R. Q. DAVIDSON.

Feb 3 60 9:tf

CALL

AND GET A CATALOGUE

OF

Garden & Flower Seeds.

Just received a Fresh and Large Supply

OVER

THREE HUNDRED VARIETIES.

ALSO,

Clover, Timothy, Blue and Orchard

GRASS SEEDS,

Early Garden Corn,

MERCER POTATOES,

Onion Buttons and Sets,

W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Brushes, Pepper, Spices, Sodas, Soaps, &c., Nos. 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C. Feb 17 1860— -11:4t

SALISBURY DRUG STORE,
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SALISBURY DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY DRUG STORE,

Nos. 186 and 188 MAIN STREET,
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Nos. 186 and 188 MAIN STREET,

W. H. WYATT,
W. H. WYATT,
W. H. WYATT,
W. H. WYATT,

ALMANACS GIVEN AWAY.
ALMANACS GIVEN AWAY.
ALMANACS GIVEN AWAY.
ALMANACS GIVEN AWAY.

GOODS SOLD CHEAPER
GOODS SOLD CHEAPER
GOODS SOLD CHEAPER
GOODS SOLD CHEAPER

than at any other House in the State.
than at any other House in the State.
than at any other House in the State.
than at any other House in the State.

Feb 17 1860 4t:11

SUPERIOR LIQUORS,
SUPERIOR LIQUORS,
SUPERIOR LIQUORS,
SUPERIOR LIQUORS,

From the Celebrated House of Bininger & Co
From the Celebrated House of Bininger & Co
From the Celebrated House of Bininger & Co
From the Celebrated House of Bininger & Co

For sale by
For sale by
For sale by
For sale by

W. H. WYATT,
W. H. WYATT,
W. H. WYATT,
W. H. WYATT,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Nos. 186 and 188 Main St.,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St.,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St.,
Nos. 186 and 188 Main St.,

SALISBURY, N. C.
SALISBURY, N. C.
SALISBURY, N. C.
SALISBURY, N. C.

Feb 17 1860 11:4t

LIVERY STABLE.

Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A. Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

NOTICE.

HAVING bought out the SHOE SHOP of W. L. Jenkins, we will conduct the business in the old Stand, in the "Simonton House," where we are ready to dispatch work in the neatest and most approved style. We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.

Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st January and 1st July.

Repairing done on the shortest notice, for Cash. DUNLAP & GREEN.

January 13 1860 6:tf

PRINTING

OFFICE

FOR

SALE,

WE offer for sale the Press, Types, Chases, column rules and all other materials that were used in publishing the "North Carolina Bulletin," at a low price. The establishment is sufficiently extensive to print a paper of medium size, and do Job work very well.

Any person desiring to embark in the publishing business in an interior town, would do well to apply. E. B. DRAKE & SON,

Statesville, N. C.

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED,

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

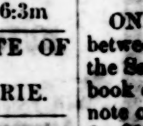
WALLACE & ELIAS

ARE receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

ALSO,

500 Sacks of the very best Liverpool Salt in seamless Sacks. nov 18 59 tf

BLACKSMITH SHOP.



THE Subscriber is prepared to do all kinds of work in the Blacksmith line, at the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Hendrix, west of the Court House. I warrant the work to be well done and charges reasonable. Give me a call. Y. S. DEAN.

January 13 '60 6:3m

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, for Sale by T. H. McRORIE.

Oct. 21'59.

Good Fresh CLOVER SEED and **ORCHARD GRASS SEED**, for Sale by J. W. STOCKTON.

I want those indebted to me to please pay a part at least by February Court. J. W. Stockton.

THE PARTNERSHIP

HERETOFORE EXISTING BETWEEN

Samuel Stevenson,

Smith Bowen, and

Dan'l M. Zimmerman,

Having been dissolved by the death of Sam'l Stevenson, the undersigned will continue the

DRY GOODS

JOBBING BUSINESS

Under the Firm of

SMITH BOWEN & CO.,

At the OLD STAND,

No. 53 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Smith Bowen,

Daniel M. Zimmerman,

Formerly of Lincolnton, N. C.

Feb 3 60 9:2m

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS!

FRERCKS & RAEDER,

SUCCESSORS TO

N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL continue to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

made heretofore. A full assortment of

Plows, Corn-Shellers, Horse-Powers, Threshers, Cultivators, Straw & Feed Cutters, Seed-Sowers, Threshers and Separators, Cider and Sugar Mills. They also manufacture

Shafting and Machinery

for Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.

Iron and Brass Castings,

Forgings and Finished WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan 20, 1860 7:3m

Charlotte and Lincolnton

MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,

NEWBERN, N. C.,

KEEP constantly on hand a full assortment of

GROCERIES,

Liquors excepted, Lime, Cement, Land Plaster, Guanoes, &c, &c.

They are expecting in a short time several cargoes of

Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, Alum & Sack Salt, West India Fruits, Hides, &c.,

in return for Shipments of Flour and other N. C. Produce, for which orders are solicited, and they will be filled on arrival of the vessels at the lowest market prices. They will receive in payment of Groceries or sell on Commission articles of Produce such as Flour, Dried Fruit, Beeswax, Feathers, Cotton Yarn, &c. jan 13, '60 6:1m

HATHAWAY & CO.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

4250 Sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled & Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt. Part to arrive.
400 Bags Rio, Laguyra, Cape and Java Coffee.
150 Barrels Clarified & Refined Sugars.
25 Hhds Fair to Choice Muscovado Sugar.
75 " Prime retailing Cuba Molasses.
100 Casks Prime New Crop Rice.
45 Hhds strictly Choice Western BACON, Sides and Shoulders.
100 Bbls Extra New River Mullets.
200 Boxes SOAP and CANDLES.
100 Bbls. Portland, New Orleans and refined SYRUPS.
100 Bbls. Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mess and Prime PORK.
450 Kegs Nails of a good brand.

-ALSO-

Lard in Barrels, Tierces and Kegs, Matches, Mustard, Yeast Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Bagging, Rope &C., &C., &C.

Wholesale Buyers visiting this City will find it to their interest to Call upon US.

Dec. 23, 1859. 3-2m

The Largest Lot of

PARLOR, COOKING,

and CHURCH STOVES

Ever offered in this Market, and will be sold lower than can be had in Western North Carolina, for Cash. Also, all kinds of PLAIN & JAPANED TIN-WARE and STILLS kept on hand. All kinds of Copper and Sheet-iron work done at the shortest notice.

J. D. BROWN & CO.

Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1859. 46-tf

Woollen Rags! Cotton Rags!

THE Subscriber desires to purchase 10,000 Pounds or any quantity of Woollen and Cotton Rags, for which he will pay 1½ and 3 cents per pound, in **Tin Ware.**

J. P. FLANAGAN.

Statesville, jan 27 60 8:tf

POCKET-BOOK & MONEY LOST!

ON Monday the 16th instant, somewhere between Statesville and Owen's Grocery, on the Salisbury Plank Road, I lost my pocket-book containing about $63 in money, also a note on Thos. B. Cook payable to C. S. Brown, for $100 given in 1856, and some small accounts and receipts, of use only to the owner. It is a small book, made to fasten with a string, which is broken off. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder of said book on its return to me with the contents, and many thanks. J. R. DAVIDSON,

January, 27 60:tf Statesville, N. C.

WALLACE & ELIAS

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL to their Large and Extensive Stock of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting of

Dry and Fancy Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Groceries, Medicines and Jewelry,

and many other articles to numerous to mention, all of which we are selling—*Cheaper than the Cheapest*, for CASH or Country Produce, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

WE are sure that nobody will leave our Store without being satisfied, as it is our desire to please our Customers. Try us and judge for yourselves.

WALLACE & ELIAS,

Nov 18, 1859. tf next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

☞ *CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,* ☜

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles**, or **Candies**;
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES**;
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS**;
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO

Scientific and Practical Agriculture.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. ☞ *This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y.

Death to All Vermin!

It is truly wonderful with what certainty Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on animals, in short every species of Vermin, are utterly destroyed by

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminator,

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,

"Costar's" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

THE

[only infallible remedies known.]

J. C. COVER, (Ed. "Herald,") *Lancaster, Wis.* "We highly recommend the Exter. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant county by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat Killer and Insect Exter., yet a hundredth part of the value of such property laid out in "Costar's" Ext. would save all from loss."

W. CURTIS, (Druggist,) *Oakland, Ill.* "We rec'd the box —care Blaksley, st. Louis—it gives great satisfaction wherever tried—is a '*dead shot*' every time, and no mistake."

OSBORN & PARSONS, *Tafton, Wis.* "Your Rat, Roach Exter., is all sold. It gives universal satisfaction."

GEORGE ROSE (Druggist,) *Cardington, O.* "I have been selling your Ext. for the last year, and have not known it to fail in a single instance."

R. WRIGHT, (Druggist,) *Troy, O.* "I have sold out all the Rat, Roach, &c., Ext. The Rat Killer is in great demand."

☞ Principal Depot, 410 Broadway, New York.
☞ All Wholesale Druggists in New York are Agents.
☞ Wholesale Agents in all the large cities.
☞ Druggists and Dealers everywhere sell them.
☞ 10,000 Boxes sold per week in New York alone.
☞ Beware!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each Box, Bottle, or Flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."
☞ $1.00 Boxes can be sent by mail, (sufficient to destroy the Vermin on any premises.)
☞ $2.00 Sample Packages (1 doz.) by Express to dealers.
☞ For Agencies, send for Circulars, Terms, &c.

Wholesale Agents for Virginia, Maryland, N. Carolina, &c. Baltimore, Md., Wm. H. Brown & Bro. and others; Norfolk, Va., King & Toy; Wilmington, N. C., Wm. H. Lippitt

☞ For sale by S. J. RICKERT, Statesville, N. C.

August 5, 1859. 35-3m

ATLANTIC, T. & OHIO R. R. CO.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the Capital Stock of The Atlantic, Tenn. & Ohio Rail Road Company have been opened at the store of Messrs. Jamison, Simonton & Co., Statesville.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
A. K. SIMONTON,
L. Q. SHARPE,
THOS. A. ALLISON,
OTHO GILLESPIE. } Commissioners.

Statesville, Jan. 6, 1860.

THE Subscriber would inform his Customers and Friends generally, at the beginning of the

NEW YEAR

that he is still on hand at the *Old Stand*, selling his New Fall and Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

as low or lower for Cash or Country Produce as the lowest. Also, a large lot of fine

Liverpool Salt, Cheese and Rio Coffee,

of good quality.

Those who are indebted to me either by note or account will confer a favor by calling soon and settling up to the 1st of January, as I must have Money to carry on Business.

WM. S. CASON.

Jan 6 '60 5-3m

FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS, Dried Fruit, Jeanes, Linsey, Hides, Furs and Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Lard & Butter, and for all other kinds of Country Produce the very highest market Price will be paid for them at

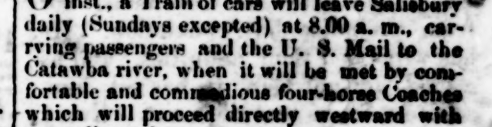
WALLACE & ELIAS.

Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made out—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence *will* not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.

January 13 '60 6:tf

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, Oct. 6th, 1859.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND ATER FRIDAY, THE 7TH inst., a Train of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, when it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-horse Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4.20 in time to connect with the N, C. mail train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public.

The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury,	8.00	Third Creek,	8.45
Third Creek,	8.50	Statesville,	9.25
Statesville,	9.35	Catawba River,	10.20

RETURNING,

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Catawba River,	2.00	Statesville,	2.45
Statesville,	2.55	Third Creek,	3.35
Third Creek,	3.40	Salisbury,	4.20

JAMES C. TURNER,

Engineer and Superintendent.

Salisbury, June 12. 29tf

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS,

HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

(EXCEPT LIQUORS)

Flour, Produce,

—AND—

General Commission Merchants,

NEWBERN, N. C.

G. F. FISHER. J. F. FOARD. O. HOOKER.

January 13, '60 6:3m

Rev. Mr. Spurgeon.

The Southern admirers of Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the great English Baptist preacher, whose sermons have been very extensively read in the South, will no doubt be taken aback by reading his sentiments in regard to the institution of slavery. He is a contributor to the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*, and in his last contribution to that paper he says:

"I do from my inmost soul detest slavery anywhere and everywhere, and although I commune at the Lord's table with men of all creeds, yet with a slaveholder I have no fellowship of any sort or kind. Whenever one has called upon me, I have considered it my duty to express my detestation of his wickedness, and would as soon think of receiving a murderer into my church, or into any sort of friendship, as a manstealer. * * * * * * I shall remember that my voice echoes beyond the Atlantic, and the crying sin of a manstealing people shall not go unrebuked. * * * * Finally, let me add, John Brown is immortal in the memories of the good in England, and in my heart he lives."

After this, any bookseller who offers for sale a copy of any edition of Spurgeon's sermons which is not already before the public, should be arrested and tried for circulating incendiary publications. He has given us warning of what he intends to do, and we should profit by it. In fact, we believe it to be the duty of all Southern booksellers to return every copy of Spurgeon's sermons they may now have on their shelves to the houses at the North from whence they were purchased, and if they are not returned their sale should be prohibited, for the people of the South ought not to enrich a man who entertains such abominable sentiments by purchasing his sermons.—*Raleigh Register.*

The Mormons.

A Genoa, Carson valley, Utah Territory, correspondent of the San Francisco Herald writes:

Judge Cradlebaugh left yesterday for Washington by way of California; he is in pursuit of his favorite purpose, the noblest that ever actuated any man, the extermination, at least politically, of the Mormons.

His plan is to have the representation in the Utah Legislature in proportion to the legal vote, which is to be ascertained by a commissioner appointed for the purpose. The Judge informs me that the entire Mormon population of eastern Utah does not exceed 35,000, of whom not more than 8,000 are entitled to vote. The Gentile population of eastern Utah he estimates at 3,500 voters, that of western Utah he puts down at 3,000 voters, and there is an absolute certainty of an increase of fifteen or twenty thousand in the Spring, he hopes to outvote the Mormons at the election next year. A Gentile Legislature once secured, the capital would be removed to Eastern Utah, the Church charter would be abolished, as well as that powerful instrument of the devil, the Emigrant Aid Society. Brigham Young would be deprived of the power to marry and divorce at pleasure, and an act would be passed authorizing apostate Mormons to bring suit against Brigham for their share of the Church fund, the property of which amounts to millions of dollars. A fair trial would also be secured by an act authorizing change of venue from Eastern to Western Utah. The Judge will also warmly urge the extension over us of the pre-emption laws, with a view to the early settlement and sale of the public lands. These things are what we need, and it is to be hoped that Judge Cradlebaugh, in connection with our efficient representative, Maj. Dodge may succeed in securing them. The Judge hates the Mormons, not from prejudice but conviction. He has witnessed their iniquities, and as a bold, upright man, he has set himself to work to root them out. Every honest man bids him 'God speed.'

How to Examine the Bottom of Wells.

It is not generally known, we think, how easy a matter it is to examine the bottom of a well, cistern, or pond of water, by the use of a common mirror. The New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture says: When the sun is shining brightly hold a mirror so that the reflected rays of light will fall into the water. A bright spot will be seen at the bottom, so light as to show the smallest object very plainly. By this means we have examined the bottoms of wells fifty feet deep, when half full of water. The smallest straw or other small object can be perfectly seen from the surface. In the same way one can examine the bottoms of ponds and rivers, if the water be somewhat clear.—If a well or cistern be under cover or sheltered by buildings, so that the sunlight will not fall near the opening, it is only necessary to employ two mirrors, using one to reflect the light to the opening, and another to send it down perpendicularly into the water. Light may be thrown fifty or a hundred yards to the precise spot required, and reflected downward. We have used the mirrors with success to reflect the light around a field to a shaded spot, and also to carry it from a south window through two rooms, and then into a cistern under the north side of the house. Half a dozen reflections may be made, though each mirror diminishes the brilliancy of the light. Let any one not familiar with this method try it, and he will not only find it useful, but a pleasant experiment. It will, perhaps, reveal a mass of sediment at the bottom of a well, which has been little thought of, but which may have been a fruitful source of disease by its decay in the water.

What Causes the Hair to Turn Gray.

An English writer has recently asserted that an undue portion of lime in the system is the cause of premature gray hair, and advises to avoid hard water, either for drinking pure or when converted into tea or coffee, or soup, because hard water is always strongly impregnated with lime. Hard water may be softened by boiling it: let it become cold, then use it as a beverage. It is also stated that a liquid that will color the human hair black, and not stain the skin, is by taking one part of Bay Rum, three parts of Olive Oil, and one part of good Brandy, by measure. The hair must be washed with the mixture every morning, and in a short time the use of it will make the hair a beautiful black, without injuring it in the least. The articles must be of the best quality, mixed in a bottle, and always shaken before applied.

Advertisements.

FALL AND WINTER TRADE!

I RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION of the Citizens of Iredell and the Public generally, to my large and well selected STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

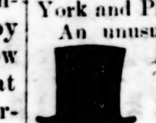
Embracing a large, varied and beautiful assortment of **Ladies Dress Goods,** which for elegance and cheapness is not surpassed by any in the market.

A large Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

for Gentlemen and Boy's—selected with great care from the largest and best Stocks in New York and Philadelphia.

An unusually large stock of Shoes and



Boots, Bonnets,
HATS, CAPS,
&c., &c.,

some of them entirely new styles, very pretty and remarkable cheap.

Hardware, Crockery,
Drugs, Medicines, Paints,
and Dye-Stuffs

KEROSINE or Coal Oil for Lamps, makes a clear, bright light and is as cheap or cheaper than Adamantine Candles. SUGAR, COFFEE, SALT, MOLASSES, SYRUP—King's Mountain IRON, a large lot and well assorted; Sole Leather, &c.

My Stock this Fall is unusually large and will be sold on the most accommodating terms. ☞ Call and Examine.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at market prices.

Oct. 21, 59-46tf T. H. McRORIE.

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.
Nov 1, '59. 14-tf

S. T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!

which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,
ENAMELED SAUCE JARS.
WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables. I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the **LIVER INVIGORATOR,** and it will cure **Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses,** and may be used successfully as an **Ordinary Family Medicine.** It will cure **SICK HEADACHE,** (as thousands can testify,) **in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken** at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

The **Family Cathartic PILL** is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the **PILLS** and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Catharties act on different portions of the bowels.

The **FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL** has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are **good and safe** in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as **Derangements** of the **Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body,** from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, **Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache,** or **weight in the head,** all **Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children** or **Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier** of the **Blood** and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. **Dose, 1 to 3.**

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

Hides! Hides! Hides!

5,000 GREEN and DRY HIDES wanted by
42-3m SPRAGUE BRO'S.

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Senecka Root, Dry.*
500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.
sept 30. 43-tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S
BOOT and SHOE
EMPORIUM.
Charlotte, N. C.,

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for $1 25
The very best Brogans at . . 1 50
Single soled " . . . 1 00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

☞ LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots
Boone has cheap Brogans.
Boone has good Brogans.
Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips
Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.
Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled waterproof Boots, cheap.
Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

☞ Call and examine for yourselves.
October 7, '59. 44-tf

THIRD VOLUME
OF THE
Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanichal execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting Intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens! who have eyes but *read* not, and whose information, peahaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant, neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government,—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a heeding ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

STATESVILLE
MALE ACADEMY.
J. B. ANDREWS, PRIN.

THE next Session will commence on the 1st Wednesday of January, 1860.

For Terms, &c., address the Principal.
Statesville, N. C. dec 23, 59 3-tf

HIDE, OIL,
AND
LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
HAVE FOR SALE
DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools
At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

THE UNION,
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
Philadelphia.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

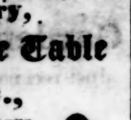
Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offer inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half-dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

☞ Terms $1.50 per day.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.
August 19, 1859. 1y-37

THE
Iredell Express
JOB OFFICE
Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.
BLANKS
Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

WILSON & NEWHARD,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, with his Fall stock of **Watches, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, &c.,**



Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to Bell, Rickert & Co.

REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers; and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD.
Statesville, Oct. 7 1859. 44-3m

PROTECTION! PROTECTION!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Agent for the

Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine
INSURANCE COMPANY,
At Carolina City,

will receive applications for Insurance and make surveys, in accordance with the terms of said company. Risks taken upon the Mutual or Special principle, at the option of the insured. E. B. DRAKE, Agent.
Statesville, July 29, 1859. 34

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
155 *North High Street,*
Baltimore, Md.
Inventors and Manufacturers of their
DOUBLE SCREENED
ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,
CELEBRATED
For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from $10 to $15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusually full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is $34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.

July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD.
H. C. MALCOLM,
PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,
Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED
ITALIAN
OR
AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

VALUABLE IMPROVED LAND FOR SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND in the lower part of Caldwell County, some three and a half miles from the TOLL BRIDGE across the Catawba River, near the Horse Ford and about one mile from the Devil Shoals on said River, near which the Western North Carolina Railroad is located. The tract contains

ONE THOUSAND ACRE,

and is Improved with a

Large Framed Dwelling

and many OUT HOUSES, ORCHARDS, &c. It is situated on Gun-Powder Creek, and is rendered very valuable by its magnificent

WATER POWER.

It was formerly known as "BAIRD'S IRON WORKS."

The property will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Enquire of

E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Statesville, N. C.

Sept. 16, 1859.-41.2m

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

The Company is doing a prosperous business. No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

11-tf E. B. DRAKE, Agent.

DRUGS! DRUGS!

To the Physicians, Farmers, and Mechanics of Western North Carolina.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & Co.
Irwin's Corner,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

Offer a very large and varied Stock of

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

OILS, &c.

Pure Sperm, Whale, Sea Elephant, Lamp, Lard, and Machinery.

TANNERS' OIL, from 65 cts. to $1.15 per gallon, warranted pure.

LINSEED OIL, at Manufacturers price.

BURNING FLUID, TURPENTINE, and ALCOHOL, 95 cts. per gallon by the Bbl.—very low.

VARNISHES, Coach, Im. English Finishing, Furniture, Copal, (extra No. 1 and No. 2,) Leather, Picture, Damar, and Grecian, JAPANS, Black and Brown.

PAINTS, &c.

PURE WHITE LEAD IN OIL, by the lb. or ton, from 8½ to 12½ cts. per lb.

SNOW-WHITE ZINK, CHROME GREEN, CHROME YELLOW, PARIS GREEN, BURNT and RAW UMBER, &c., &c.

A large assortment of

PAINT BRUSHES.

French and American

WINDOW GLASS,
From 8X10 to 30X44.

PUTTY,
Ready for use in Cans and Bladders.

French, English, and German

PERFUMERY.

TOILETTE COMBS AND BRUSHES.

GENUINE COLOGNE.

Churchill's Preparation of the Hypophosphites, for the CURE of CONSUMPTION.

Medical Cases and Surgical Instruments.

Sole Wholesale Agents of **Holloway's Pills** and **Ointment** in Western N. Carolina.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVES, by the dozen or gross.

FRESH CONGRESS WATERS, by the case.

SNUFF—different kinds—by the jar, bladder, or barrel.

CIGARS, by the 1,000.

GARDEN SEEDS,

Just received, from **Landreth & Son,** of PHILADELPHIA, and from **Thorburn,** of NEW YORK.

GRASS SEEDS, last crop;

RED and WHITE CLOVER, ORCHARD, HERD'S, LUCERNE, & BLUE GRASS.

List of Prices, when desired, sent by mail. Orders respectfully solicited.

E. NYE HUTCHISON & CO.
Charlotte, N. Carolina.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-1y

HENDERSON & ENNISS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS
MEDICINES,
And Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,
CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,
PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,
FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

PHYSICIANS
Will find a select Stock of
Pure Chemicals,
EXTRACTS,
PHARMACEUTICAL
Preparations,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPŒIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDER ON & ENNIS'S
DRUG STORE,
SALISBURY, N. C.
7-1y

Sugar Cane Crushers.

WE are manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of **Sugar Cane Crushers,** which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 5 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
BERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

☞ E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

Cumberland County Fair.

Held the 3d, 4th, and 5th November, 1858. Report of Committee on Steam, Horse, and Hand Power Machinery:

One Sugar Cane Crusher is exhibited by Perry Davidson, and manufactured by S. Dixon, Davidson & Co. This is a first-rate article well gotten up, and well made. In the opinion of the Committee it is better adapted to ordinary farm use than any thing they have seen. 39tf.

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather,** some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.
January 1, 1859. 1y

NEW GROCERY
AND
Dry Goods Store

NOTICE
To Close Cash Buyers!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENed in the building on Main Street, formerly occupied by W. J. Mills & Co., with an

ENTIRE NEW & EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GROCERIES
HARDWARE,
DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, TRUNKS,
HARDWARE, NOTIONS,
&c., &c.,

To which he invites the attention of the public generally. His Stock consists of every article usually kept in a

GENERAL STORE!

Having purchased largely, he is determined to sell at prices which will command attention in the

CHEAPEST MARKETS.

His business will be conducted strictly on the

CASH
OR READY PAY SYSTEM,

by which no bad debts are made, and he can therefore afford to sell

LOWER THAN THE LOWEST.

A call is earnestly solicited before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ *NO TROUBLE* ☜
TO SHOW GOODS.
S. FRANKFORD.

☞ All kinds of **Country Produce** bought, or taken in exchange for Goods, at

Cash Prices.

Salisbury, July 8, 1859. 31-tf

THOMAS MACKENZIE, } *Established* { COSMO T. MACKENZIE,
GEO. M. MACKENZIE, } IN 1825. { COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
Importers & Wholesale Dealers in
COACH TRIMMINGS

AND
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
TRUNK,
AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS.
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,
BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings, and Saddlery Hardware of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turned Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks, Patent Canvass, Bent Felloes, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, San Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Reins, Horse Blankets, Kerseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined: Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

☞ Goods not in our line of any kind, will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for CASH with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardward, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft. [August 5, 1859. 1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty, to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*— It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal, to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge,* on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,
EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *President.*
Secretary. 45

MANSION HOTEL,
Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM. ROWZEE.
May 29, 1858. 26-tf

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

January.							May.						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31	—	—	—	—	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
February.							**June.**						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
—	—	—	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
26	27	28	29	—	—	—	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
March.							**July.**						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
				1	2	3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	29	30	31				
April.							**August.**						
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.	Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7				1	2	3	4
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
29	30						26	27	28	29	30	31	

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

EASTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily at 9h. 15m. A. M.
Departs daily at 2h. 45m. P. M.

WESTERN MAIL—
Arrives daily, (except Sunday) 2 30 P. M.
Departs, " " 9 25 A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Thurdays, at 4 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3 P. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Bethany Church—
Arrives Mondays and Wednesdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 A. M.

HAMPTONVILLE MAIL, via Liberty Hill
Arrives Fridays, at 5 P. M.
Departs Saturdays, at 7 A. M.

WILKSBOROUGH MAIL—
Arrives Thursdays, at 8 P. M.
Departs Wednesdays, at 5 A. M.

MOUNT ULLA MAIL—
Arrives Saturdays, at 5 P. M.
Departs same day, at 7 A. M.

TAYLORSVILLE MAIL—
Arrives Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 9 P. M.
Departs Mondays and Fridays, at 7 A. M.

LEXINGTON MAIL, via Mocksville—
Arrives Tuesdays, at 12 M.
Departs Tuesdays, at 1 P. M.

R. F. SIMONTON, P. M.

Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRS. DEAN & BELL,

HAVING associated themselves in the **Practice of Medicine,** offer their services to the public. When desired, the services of both will be rendered Without extra charge.

Office—two doors west of the "Iredell Express" Office. Oct. 28. 47tf

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrell's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.
Jan 27 60 8-1y

HAYNE DAVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Business Cards.

W. H. WYATT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines,
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish,
&c., &c., &c.,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S
Wholesale and Retail
GROCERS,
SALISBURY, N. C.
sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,
MOBILE, ALA.
Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

NEW CLOTHING STORE,
In Salisbury.

IF you wish to buy a nice suit of Clothing, for as little money as possible, call at

Head Quarters,

Next door to Brown, Coffin & Mock's, Salisbury, N. C.

DAVID WEIL.
June 3, 1859. tf.

CARRIAGE MAKING.
J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

McLEAN HOUSE,
STATESVILLE, N. C.

Persons passing through, or coming to

STATESVILLE,

Can be accommodated

With Meals at 25 cents each;

and comfortable

LODGINGS at the same rate.

Horses well fed and attended to on reasonable terms. JOS. A. McLEAN.
Oct. 19.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to PURCHASE **15 or 20 Likely Young Negroes,** for which he will pay the highest cash prices. All communications addressed to me at Statesville, will receive prompt attention. Y. S. DEAN.
Sept. 16, '59 41-tf

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,
For sale at this Office.